NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1869.

## WASHINGTON.

CHARLES A. DANA TO BE APPRAISER FOR THE PORT OF NEW-YORK-OPPOSITION TO SOME OF THE DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS-A REVISION OF THE LIST PROBABLE-REG-OF THE CLERICAL PORCE OF THE TREAS-[BY THINGRAPH TO TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 14, 1869. Inly a small list of nominations was sent to the Senate to-day. The only New-York appointments among them were ex-Congressman Darling, Collec-Semler, Postmaster at Williamsburgh; M. F. Rowe, Postmaster at Yonkers; Charles Welling, Postmaster at Jamaica: J. G. Weeks, Postmaster at Skaneateles, and The Honorable Charles Anderson Dana, Editor of The Sun, Appraiser of Merchandise at New-York City. The removal of Mr. McElrath, and the appointment of Dana as his successor, creates general

There have been something over 100 foreign mintments sent to the Senate by the President during the three days of the present week. Of these, Maine has one Consul-General and four Consuls : New-Hampshire, two Consuls; Vermont, one Consul; Massachusetts, one Minister, one Consul-General, and one Consul; Rhode Island, one Consul Connecticut, one Minister and three Consuls; New-York, one Minister, two Consuls-General, and seven Consuls: New-Jersey, one Consul-General and two Consuls; Pennsylvania, two Ministers, one Secretary of Legation, and seven Consuls; Maryland, one Minister and one Consul; West Virginia one Minister : Virginia, one Consul : North Carolina, two Consuls; South Carolina, one Consul; Louisiana, one Minister and one Consul; Texas, one Minister and one Consul; Arkansas, one Consul; Tennessee, one Consul: Kentucky, one Consul: Ohio, two Ministers and six Consuls; Indiana, one Minister and two Consula : Illinois, two Ministers and five Consula : Michi gan, one Minister and three Consuls; Wisconsin, one Minister and two Consuls; Iowa, one Minister and two Consuls; Missouri, two Ministers and three Consuls; Minnesota, one Minister; Kansas, two Consuls; California, three Consuls; Oregon, one Consul: Nevada, one Consul: Utah, one Consul: and District of Columbia, two Consuls. The following-named States have thus far received no foreign appointments: Delaware. Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Nebraska. A few of the nominations contained no mention of the State whence the appointments were made. This list does not include the French mission, some time since given to Mr. Wash-

The Executive session of the Senate to-day began at noon, as usual, and adjourned at about 3 o'clock, The treaty for the settlement of the San Juan boundary question came up as the first business, and after the reading of the document, Mr. Howard, who has prepared a speech against the treaty, asked that the subject be deferred until to-morrow, which was done. The treaty relating to the Darien Ship Canal was then the subject of debate, Senators speaking for and against its ratification. Mr. Wilson made an able speech in favor of a railroad across the Isthmus instead of a canal. After the subject had been discussed for a time, it was decided not to press a vote on a direct proposition at the present session, and it will be allowed to rest until additional information is obtained as to the action thereon of the Colombian Government. After this action a large number of pominations of postmasters, collectors, and assessors, and a few consuls, against whom no objections have been made, were reported favorably by the Committees having them in charge. The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations held a two hours' session today, having under consideration the nominations for the foreign missions. The result of the conference was that no nominations will be reported by the Committee to the Senate at present, owing to the feeling of dissatisfaction which is expressed toward some of the nominees. It is understood the Committee will defer action on all of the cases until they can confer with the President, and endeavor to bave tate a recast of some of the appointments, which are believed to have been made by the President on secommendations which he could not disregard, and not because he deemed those appointed the best men that could be found for the places.

The disposal of the Alabama treaty yesterday, and the postponement until the next Session of the Darien treaty to-day, does away with two fruitful topics of Senstorial discussion, and places the Executive business of the Senate in a much more advanced condition than it was expected it would be at this time. The treaties to be onsidered are of less importance, excepting the St. Thomas purchase, and it is believed it will require little time to dispose of them. The apposition to Pile, ex-Member of Congresss, from Missouri, nominated as Minister to Brazil, is very great, and strong efforts will be made, not only with the Foreign Committee but with Gen. Grant, to either have the nomination recalled, or reported on adversely by Sumner's Committee. The same is the sese with Carlile of West Yirginia, nominated to Stockholm. Col. Markbreit for Bolivia, and Kirk for the Argentine Republic were not confirmed to-day. but they have no opposition, and will be favorably considered by the Senate when the case comes up for

Ex-Gov. Hamilton of Texas had a long interview with the President to-day respecting Reconstruction in that State. The result was a telegram from the President through the War Department to Gen. Revnolds, commanding in Texas, ordering him to begin the registration of voters at once, and to make all possible speed with the same, in order that the new Constitution may be submitted to the people for action. Gov. Welles of Virginia arrived here to-day, and has also been in consultation with the President meerning political affairs in his State. It is probable that the President will decide upon the day for the election in all the unreconstructed States next

There is some surprise at the nomination of Mr. M. D. Sperry as postmaster at New-Haven. Sperry for a long time stood by Johnson, with Messrs. Clevehad and Babcock, and was expelled from the Republican National Executive Committee with Henry J. Raymond in 1866.

The nomination of A. P. Ketchum to be Assessed Internal Revenue of the IXth District of New-York, esterday, was a mistake. He was nominated and tensirmed before the adjournment on Saturday last.
Eighty-six female clerks employed in the Register's office of the Treasury Department, were dismissed to-day. There is now being prepared in the Third Auditor's office of the Treasury Department a list of 152 clerks whose services will be dispensed with. This list includes all Democrats, members of the Johnson Departmental Club and Conservative Army and Navy Union. The notices of dismissal

will be sent out in a day or two. Senator Carl Schurz has received over 7,000 appliations for office, a third of which are from constitutots and require answers.

There are only 17 applicants for postmaster of Tell City, indiana, out of a population of 1,100. The President is contemplating the appointment of

Commission of eleven persons, distinguished for teir intelligence and philanthropy, as provided by the Indian Appropriation bill, to advise with the ecretary of the Interior on the management of the

The House Committee on the Ninth Census have decided to solicit information from all sections of the United States as to the resources, growth, and development of the country. The Committee will go to New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, and Chiengo, in each of which cities they will hold sessions, for the purpose of placing themselves in communication with the various statistical

societies, prominent manufacturers, and agriculturists. They will also recommend to the Presithe appointment of a commission of two or three gentlemen, to attend the International Statastical Congress, which meets at the Hague next-Sommer. No provision baving been made for such commission by Congress, the members will have to pay their ewn expenses, but will go by authority of the President, and as representatives of

the United States. Mr. J. R. Clay, the colored man nominated for minister to Liberia, telegraphed to the President today declining the appointment. It is probable that

Mr. J. M. Langston of the Howard University, will

be nominated to the position. Mr. A. M. Clapp is here, and enters upon his duties as Public Printer to-morrow.

Assistant Secretary of State J. Bancroft Davis in confined to his rooms with a severe attack of erysipelas. He will not be able to resume his duties for some time.

Col. Douglas, one of the President's private secre taries, takes the place of Gen. Dent at the White House in charge of the reception room.

The monitor Saugus, ordered to the Cuban coast, is being rapidly fitted out and will be ready to sail in about a week.

Ex-Gov. Curtin and Speaker Grow of Pennsylvanin are here; also Gov. Wells of Virginia.

The racing season begins here to-morrow with a contest between Geo. M. Patchen and a horse in this

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.] The employes of the Government Printing Office, numbering about 800, waited upon the Hon. John Defrees at his residence to-night, and complimented him with a serenade on the occasion of his retirement from office. He was presented with a copy of highly complimentary resolutions, handsomely engrossed on a parchment. The visit was a surprise. Mr. Defrees responded in a brief speech. Mr. Clapp, the incoming Congressional Printer, was also serenaded to-night by a large number of persons, principally Newby a large number of persons, principally New-

The Treasury Department adheres to the classifica-The Treasury Department agneres to the octagonal tion of certain iron from Gothenburg of an octagonal shape, under act of 1864, not otherwise provided for, and decides that it is dutiable at 11 cents per pound, and decides that it is dutiable at 11 cents per pound. In the Criminal Court to-day the jury rendered a verdict of guilty against Leonard Huyck, charged with the larceny of \$13,000 of Government bonds, a special deposit by Col. D. R. McNair, with Murray & Co. It will be remembered that Huyck was President of the Merchants' National Bank, which exploded here two or three years ago.

T IS DISMISSED BY THE SUPREME COURT FOR

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14.-Chief-Justice Chase has delivered the opinion of the Supreme Court in This case came here by appeal from the Circuit Court of the Southern District of Mississippi. A petition for the writ of habeas corpus was preferred in that Court by the appellant, alleging unlawful restraint by military made by the military commander, admitting the restraint, but denying that it was unlawful. It appeared that the petitioner was not in the military service of the United States, but was held in custody by service of the United States, but was held in custedy by military authority for trial before a military commission, on a charge founded on the publication of articles alleged to be libelous in a newspaper of which he was the editer. Upon the bearing the petitioner was remanded to the military custedy, but upon his prayer an appeal was allewed him to this Court, and upon his filing the usual appeal bond for costs he was admitted to ball upon recognizance with surcties conditioned for his future appearance in the Circuit Court, to abide and perform the final judgment of the Court. A motion to disulss this appeal was made here at the last term, and after argu-

Court on appeals which have been or may bereathe be taken, he and the same is heavy repealed.

The attention of the court was directed to this statute to be heard in argument upon its effect, and the Chief Junetice being detained from his place here by his duties in the Court of Impeachment, the cause was continued under advisement. At this term we have heard argument upon the effect of the repealing act, and will now dispose of the court of t

TREASURY NOTICE. WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14.-The follow-

TREASURY DEPARTMENT. WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14, 1859.

Notice is hereby given that the interest coupons payable on the 1st days of July next will be paid on presentation to the proper effices, upon a rebate of interest at the rate of six per cent per annum.

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Sec. of Treas.

XLIst CONGRESS. AFTER CONGRESS.

After prayer and the reading of the journal yesterday, the Senate immediately went into Executive session, and, without transacting any other business, EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS.

The President sent the following appointments to the Senate yesterday:

## AT LAST!!!!!

TO BE GENERAL APPRAISER OF MER-CHANDISE FOR THE PORT OF NEW-YORK.

CHARLES ANDERSON DANA

FOR TERRITORIAL GOVERNOR CHARLES C. CROWE of Alabama, New-Mexico. FOR UNITED STATES MARSHAIS. GRORGE E. WENTWORTH, Northern District of Florida. GROBOR J. LAMMON, District of Nevada. WILLIAM A. BRITTON, Western District of Arkansas AUGUSTUS ARMSTRONG, District of Minnesota. SAMUEL F. CARROLL, District of North Carolina. FOR ASSESSORS OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

C. P. JOHSSON, Second District of Kentucky. FOR COLLECTORS OF INTERNAL REVENUE. WILLIAM A. DARLING, Ninth District of New-York. JOHN R. RENO, Second District of Kentucky.

FOR RECEIVERS OF PUBLIC MONEYS. STEPHEN MOORE, at Mobile, Alabama. WILLIAM A. DAVIES, at Stockton, California. G. L. GODFREY, at Des Moines, Iowa WILLIAM A. DINGLEY, at Montgomery, Alabama. CHARLES M. PATTERSON, at Marysville, California

JAMES C. BADEN, at Greenleaf, Minnesota. FOR REGISTERS OF LAND OFFICES. B. F. CAMPBELL, at Vermillion, Dakota. B. F. Anderson, at Montgomery, Alabama. C. T. STEARNS, at Mobile, Alabama,

B. M. PRENTISS, at Quincy, Illinois. THADDEUS FOOTE, jr., at Grand Rapids, Michigan. FOR POSTMASTERS. JAMES FERRIER, at Jeffersonville, Indiana. D. W. BOYLES, at New Albany, Indiana.

JOHN J. HAZELRIG, at Greensburg, Indiana. Mrs. WM. W. Nichols, at Leavenworth, Kansas, J. F. MOAK, at Watertown, New-York. JOSEPH HALL, at Oconto, Wisconsiff. JOHN D. LEWIS, at Pulaski, Tennessee. JOHN WILCOX, at Eddyville, Iowa. WILLIAM A. WHITELY, at Adrian, Michigan. CHARLES R. JOHNSON, at Griffin, Georgia. THOMAS B. RICKEY, at Salem, Oregon. PERRY HAWES, at Sedalia, Missouri. MICHAEL PROGOTT, at Quincy, Illinois. JOHN F. WILSON, at Lynchburg, Virginia J. M. BILLINGS, at Santa Clara, California. J. J. SMITH, at Oroville, California. ANTHONY SANSPEUR, at Lebanon, Illinois EDWARD H. SEARS, at Staunton, Virginia. THOMAS P. JACKSON, at Farmsville, Virginia. JACOB STOAGH, at Bellefoutame, Ohio. HENRY P. DAVIS, at Mansfield, Ohio. Mrs. SARAH L. PEIZER, at Dovlestown, Pennsylvania. CAROLINS A. ARNDT, at Easton, Pennsylvania. JAMES SEMLER, at Williamsburgh, New-York. FORREST J. WEEKS, at Skencateleo, New-York. M. F. Rows, at Yonkers, New-York. JAMES A. TOMLINSON, at Port Scott, Kansas. LORENZO J. WORDEN, at Lawrence, Kansas. ARNER STATES, at Jacksonville, Illiuois.

SAMURL P. BARRER, at Danville, Kentucky, N. D. SPERRY, at New-Haven, Connecticut. The Senate yesterday confirmed the following : FOR ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

ANSON PATTERSON, at Joliet, Illinois.

V. E. McMechin, at Salem, Illinios.

FOR ASSISTANT ADJUTANTS GENERAL Major Robert Williams, with the rank of Lieutenant-

Capt. JAMES P. MARTIN, of the 7th Infantry, with the rank of Major. FOR ASSOCIATE JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

WILLIAM M. EVANS, at Parkersburg, West Virginia.

FOR COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS. FOR UNITED STATES ATTORNEY. C. GORDON ADAMS, Southern District of Mississippl. WILLIAM G. WHIPPLE, Eastern District of Arkausas.

FOR UNITED STATES MARSHALS.
PETER R. CARLL, District of Connecticut. 8. P. EVANS, Eastern District of Tennessoo POR COLLECTORS OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

DENIEL H. PEABODY, Fifth District of Tennessee.

FOSTER HOOPER, First District of Massachusetts. ANDREW H. Young, First District of New-Hampshire ENOCH EMORY, Fifth District of Illinois. SAMUEL L. WATSON, District of Montana. FOR ASSESSORS OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

SAMUEL A. HALEY, First District of New-Hampshire. CHARLES B. H. FESSENDEN, Pirst District of Massachu

THOMAS J. MAJORS, District of Nebraska. EDWARD BAKER, Eighth District of Illinois. FOR POSTMASTER. EDWARD RUSSELL, at Davelipert, Iowa.

OUR NEW U. S. MARSHAL. Gen. Francis C. Barlow, who has been nominated for U. S. Marshal, for the Southern District of New York, doserves well of the Republic. When the Rebellion broke out, Gen. Barlow was a rising young lawyer, practicing his profession, in this city. He unhesitatingly surrendered his lucrative practice, and volunteered as a common soldier for the defense of the Republic; and by his gallantry and genius for arms rose so rapidly that he was made a Colonel at the seige of Yorktown. He distinguished himself at the battle of the Seven Pines, and also in McClellan's famous change of base (which malicious people called a retreat) from the line of the Chickahominy to Harrison's Landing on the James River. At Antietam he captured two stands of arms and 300 prisoners, received two severe wounds, and was carried off the field for dead. He recovered, however, and was soon again in the field as a Brigadier-General. At Gettysburg, where he was distinguished for his dashing and daring gallantry, he was again severely wounded, and fell into the hands of the enemy; but was considered by the Rebels to be too dead to be of any practical use as a prisoner, and was accordingly left upon the field which the enemy were soon compelled to evacuate. He again recovered from his wounds, and soon reported for service. In Gen. Grant's campaign the next year he captured the whole Rebel division of Gen. Johnston. In consequence of his wounds and broken health, he was compelled to retire from active service for a short time, but recovered in time to be in at the death of the Rebellion; and in the final struggle between Grant and Lee, he rendered essential service, especially in the pursuit of the Rebels flying from Richmond. At the close of the war he left as a full Major-General that service which, at its commencement, he had entered as a private with a musket on his shoulder. In 1865 Gen. Barlow was nominated by the Republican party of New-York for Secretary of State against Gen. Henry W. Stocum, and beat that renegade Republican by about 28,000 majority. All who appreciate worth and patriotism will rejoice that President Grant has remembered and rewarded the services of Gen. Frank Barlow.

THE INDICIMENTS AGAINST THE LOUISIANA

STATE AUDITOR. NEW-ORLEANS, April 14.—The First District Court to-day overruled the demurrers to its jurisdiction on the indictments against Auditor Wickliffe, and ordered the suits to proceed. The decision was long and claborate.

GOV. HOFFMAN'S VETO - THE FIFTEENTH THE ARCADE RAILROAD.

ALBANY, April 14 .- The veto of Gov. Hoffman has created much talk to-day around the Legislature, and while the lobby and those members who have similar jobs to that of the One-hundred-and-twentyfifth-st. railroad dislike it, honest legislators and those who are here fighting the jobs are well pleased This veto is the death-knell of all surface railroad jobs of this session. Broadway may still try to wriggle its way through the Senate, but it is doubtful if it succeeds even there. It is true the persons who pushed this scheme never expected to get the Governor's signature, but they hoped to override his veto. They cannot have this hope long for they know the language of this veto will arouse public sentiment which will sustain the Governor in all his efforts to throttle like schemes. There was trouble in the Broadway camp even before this veto was received. The universal condemnation of the scheme has frightened some Senators who wanted to vote for the bill, but dared not blast themselves forever. Senator Genet has been afraid to press the bill to a vote, lest his weakkneed friends should desert him. The honest opponents of Broadway are seen in the votes on Senators Folger's, Campbell's, and Parker's amendments last week. Those who voted against all amendments which would give the franchise to the highest bidder, or which would protect the tax-payers of your city, were in the ring, or were counted on by it to support the measure at the critical moraent. THE TRIBUNE, in its editorial columns of Monday, showed who were tainted and who were not. There will be some who helped the ring in all its preliminaries, who will yote against the bill when it comes up on its final passage, but their condemnation will not be honest. They wanted the "swag." but they dared not take it. This Onehundred-and-twenty-fifth-st. road can never be passed over the veto: It was a villainous job from beginning to end. Concocted in the Senate, it was pushed through both houses by the personal exertions of prominent Democratic politicians, and a liberal promise of stock in the franchise.

Almost the entire session of the Senate was occur pied this morning in discussing the Fifteenth Constitutional amendment. The Democrats did most of the talking. Senator Nicholls led off, and was followed by Morris, Murphy, Beach, and Hulburd. Senator Kennedy was the only Republican who made a speech of any length. The vote stood : Yeas, 18; Nays, 14-a strict party one. A motion to reconsider was tabled. As the amendment has already received the sanction of the Assembly. New-York is at last right on the record for Equal Rights.

The fight for the Police Commissionership, in place of Mr. Acton, is waxing warm. The contest really lies between ex-Supervisor Henry Smith and Judge Low. Commissioner Manierre has been here working for the latter, He has also warm friends pushing his claims. Mr. Smith has also a large delegation working in his favor. An informal delegation from the Republican General Committee of your city, and another one from the Lincoln Club, are working like beavers for him. His chances at this writing are the best. Mr. Chauncey M. Depew has been urged by many persons to become a candidate, but he has refused so far to consent.

Mr. La Bau this morning presented a long petition, signed by about 2,000 citizens of New-York, asking that the judiciary of New-York be made the subject of an investigation by the Legislature. The memo-

rialists say:

The indersigned, citizens of New-York, respectfully ask the attention of your honorable bodies to the report of the Select Committee of the House of Representatives uppointed to investigate the late election frauds in New-York. And also to the fact that the House of Representatives, on the recommendation of the said report, and the evidence therein contained, passed a bill withdrawing jurisdiction of naturalization from the Supreme Court and the Superior Court of the City of New-York, with the view of taking such action as may be just, if any of our judges have deserved the rebuke administered by the House of Representatives, and of vindicating the honor and purity of the judges who have been without cause involved in the censure of the said courts, of disclosing the actual condition of the administration of civil and criminal justice in the City of New-York, the of civil and criminal justice in the City of New-York, the undersigned respectfully ask your honorable bodies to appoint a select committee, with power to send for persons and papers, and with liberty to sit in New-York or elsewhere, by a quorum or sub-committee, to investigate the conduct of the judicial and other public officers of the City of New-York in reference to the charges preferred by the said Congressional Committee, and to those therein referred to, and to obtain the opinion of eminent juries and civilians of all political parties upon the subject of a reform in the administration of criminal and civil justice, and the protection of private rights in the City of New-York.

The friends of the Areade Railroad are pushing

their road. This plan is regarded by many as the best which has been devised to meet the wants of the citizens of New-York. It will not only accommodate the public, but it will make two Broadways, one of them covered and free from dust, snow, rain, etc. The corporators this year represent some of the largest firms of New-York City, gentlemen, who, if they have the privilege, will build a road and not engage in real estate speculations in Westchester County, on the strength of having a charter.

Senator Humphrey has introduced a bill providing that it shall be unlawful for any persons to slaughter any cattle, sheep, or other live stock, south of Eighty-sixth-st., from the Hudson to the East River. in New-York City. All abattoirs south of this street shall be removed within 60 days after the passage of this act, or be declared a public nuisance.

VETO MESSAGE OF GOV. HOFFMAN. TBL ONE-HUNDRED-AND-TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET (LILROAD BILL RETURNED TO THE LEG-SLATURE WITHOUT HIS SIGNATURE.

TATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

FATURE WITHOUT HIS SIGNATURES.

THE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, I the Senate: I return without my signature son eight No. 183, entitled "An act to anthorize the construction of araliroad in One-hundred-and-twenty-fithest, and a netral other streets and avenues in the city of New York." This bill grants to minety-six persons named in it residents of various parts of the State, the privilege and franchise of constructing, operating, and maintain in the state of the state of the State, the privilege and franchise of constructing, operating, and maintain in the state of the state of the state of the state, the privilege and franchise of constructing, operating, and maintain in the state of the s the Senate: I return without my signature

ALBANY.

these railroad grants are not in their nature changeable, to be applied, relaxed, or compromised on personal or any culter grants. The compression of the personal or any culter grants are the compression of the state or the city of New York; and that the Legislature has not the right in morals or justice to give them away to any individuals who may be selected for such benefaction. If the grant made by the effect of the bill is or give that sum anomaly to the grantees, for all future time, without consideration. It seems to me that the cimple statement of the proposition is sufficient to show the unjustifiable character of the act. All localisation, the control of the cont

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE...ALRAY, April 14.

BILLES PASSED.

To authorize Homer to issue bonds to complete the Cortland Academy; to incorporate the Howard Literary Association of Brooklyn; to surend the charter of the Prospect Park Fair Ground; to incorporate the Central Savings Bank of New-York; relative to juries in the district courts of New-York; increasing the penalty for producing abortions; to incorporate the Ellensville Savings

Bank.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The Senate reasumed the consideration of the Constitutional amendment. Air. HUBBARD offered as a substitute the following:

Whereas, a preposition is about to be submitted to the people of this Basic. for them to determine whether they will adopt free suffrage for colored men in the Natic or not; therefore.

Be it Resired, That all action by the Lescinture in relation to the Proposed Financial section by the Lordinator of the United States proposed Financial sequencing of the Constitution of the United States proposed Financial sequencing of the Constitution of the United States and Constitution

Nay.' Mr. BEACH moved to reconsider. Lost-15 to 17.

Mr. BEACH moved to reconsider. Lost-15 to 41.

BILLS OBDERED TO A THIRD READING.

To incorporate the Buffalo Turnverein; to incorporate the Independent Turnverein of Brooklyn; incorporating the Eleventh Ward Savings Bank of New-York; relative to writs of prohibition; authorizing the appointment of a commission to locate a State Penitentiary or Industrial Reformatory; to punish the Issuing, procuring, or using of frandelent naturalization papers; incorporating the Workingmen's National Association; to amend the law relative to compensation of Surrogates. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

To incorporate Abing-ton Square Bavings Bank, New-York; to incorporate the Franklin Liberary Society, Brooklyn; regulating sppenis from Surrogates Courts for the distribution of trust funds; repaying Myrtle-ave., Brooklyn; to authorize the Harlem River and Port Chester Railroads to consolidate with certain others; to establish an Asylum for Orphan, Friendless, and Illegitimate Children of German origin; relating to Oneida Conference Scuninary; to regulate and restrict the organization of savings banks; the Canal Deflotency bill.

To amend the charter of the Hudson River Bridge Company of Albany; incorporating the Staten Island Bridge Company; authorizing Oswego to borrow money to build a Town Hall; to amend the charter of the Brooklyn Iron Tubudar Company.

Company of Albany; incorporating the Staten Island Bridge Company; inthorizing Oswego to borrow money. Jo build a Town Hall; to amend the charter of the Brooklyn Iron Tubular Company.

Olderred to a trial of the Long Island Safe Deposit Company; to amend the charter of the Long Island Safe Deposit Company; to amend the charter of the Company; to amend the charter of the City of Brooklyn; to prevent the use of old barrels for packing, relative to the sowerage and dratuage of Brooklyn.

The following resolutions were offered by Mr. Jacobs; Waeres, it has been represented that extensive combinations exist among those cangaged in elevating and transferring grain from bake to causal hosts in Buffalo, by which experience charges are exceeding the period of the Canala thereby greatly reduced; and Waeres, it has also been represented that the State owns land sites for excessing elevators at that point; therefore,

Resolved (the Senate cancerring). That the Canal Board be and they are hereby required to examine and report to the Legicature, as soon practicable—Pirst. Whether the State swee surpland at Baffalo suitable for excessing elevators at that point; therefore,

Resolved (the Senate cancerring). That the Canal Board be and they are breity required to examine and report to the Legicature, as soon practicable—Pirst. Whether the State swee surpland at Baffalo suitable for excessing elevators of sufficient capacity to transact the hosiness at that point. Second: Weether it is practicable for the State, through our practicable artising, this resolution was faithed under the rules. Rocess.

By Mr. Porter, alterting the map of Central Park so far as it cafabilishes roads or drives running weaterly of Elevations of the grant of land, to cause the exection of anisha elevators of the surplement of the function of New Drive with the old military road on the rules. Rocess.

By Mr. Porter, alterting the map of Central Park so far as it cafabilishes roads or drives running weaterly of Elevanticates of land sold for taxes held b

BOSTON, April 14 .- The Committee of the egislature now investigating the corruption of the Boston Police Department are bringing out some astounding developments. Numerous cases of complicity of the Chief and the Detectives with thieves have been proved, and cases where stelon money was recovered by the officers and only small portions of it restored to the rightful owners are also numerous, the officers feserving the "lion's share" for themselves, and allowing the roques to go at liberty. The public interest in the hearings in. greages rather then diminishes.

PRICE FOUR CENTS. THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

SPEECH OF THE HON. CHARLES SUMNER,

IN EXECUTIVE SESSION OF THE SENATE, APRIL TREATY FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF THE ALA-BAMA AND OTHER CLAIMS. Mr. Sumner (Rep., Mass.) -Mr. President,

Mr. SUMMER (Rep., Mass.)—Mr. President, a report recommending that the senate do not advise and consent to a treaty with a foreign power, duly aigned by the Plenipotentiary of the nation, is of rare occurrence. Treatics are often reported with amendments, and sometimes without any recommendation; but I do not recall an instance, since I came into the Senate, where such a treaty has been reported with the recommendation which is now under consideration. The character of the treaty seemed to the treaty seemed to the treaty seemed to the second to the second to the committee did not the second to the justify the exceptional report. The Committee did not hesitate in the conclusion that the treaty ought to be rejected, and they have said so. I do not disguise the im-portance of this act; but I believe that in the interest of peace, which every one should have at heart, the treat an existing grievance, leaves it for heart-burning and raneor, cannot be considered a settlement of pending is the character of the treaty now before us. The massive grievance under which our country suffered for years is left untouched; the painful sense of wrong planted in the national heart is allowed to romain. For all this there is not one word of regret or even of recogni tion; nor is there any semblance of compensation. It cannot be for the interest of either party that such a treaty should be ratified. It cannot promote the interest of the United States, for we naturally seek justlee as the foundation of a good understanding with Great Britain; nor can it [promote the interest of Great Britain, which must also seek a real settlement of all pending questions. Surely I do not err when I say that a wise latatesmanship, whether on our side or on the other aids, must apply itself to find the real root of eyil, and then, with courage tempered by candor and moderation, see that it is extirpated. This is for the failure. It is sufficient to say that the present treaty does no such thing, and that whatever may have been mains untouched in all its original strength. I make these remarks merely to characterize the treaty and prepare the way for its consideration. If we look at the negotiation, which immediately preceded the treaty, we find little to commend. You have it on fyour table. I think I am not mistaken auxiety to reach a conclusion before the advent of a new both unite in this unprecedented activity, using the Atlantic Cable freely. I should not object to haste or to the freest use of the Cable, if the result were such as could be approved; but, considering the character of the transaction, and how completely the treaty conceals the main cause of offense, it seems as if the honorable netion of 1853. To take such a Convention as a model was a strange mistake. This Convention was for the settlement of outstanding claims of American citizens or States, which had arisen since the treaty of Ghen

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